

our interjections are but the relics, in combination with the demonstratives, prepares the outlines of the sentence, and already represents the verb and the names of states or actions. Imitation, direct or symbolical, and necessarily only approximative to the sounds of external nature, i.e. onomatopoeia, furnished the elements of the attributive roots, from which arose the names of objects, special verbs, and their derivatives. Analogy and metaphor complete the vocabulary, applying to the objects, discerned by touch, sight, smell, and taste, qualifying adjectives derived from onomatopoeia. Reason, then coming into play, rejects the greater part of this unmanageable wealth, and adopts a certain number of sounds which have already been reduced to a vague and generic sense, and by derivation, combination, and affixes, which are the root sounds, produces those endless families of words, related to each other in every degree of kindred, from the closest to the most doubtful, which grammar finally ranges in the categories known as the parts of speech."<sup>1</sup> "That metaphor makes language grow is evident. It brings about connection between place, time, and sound ideas."<sup>1 2</sup>

138. Primitive dialects. The *cebus azarae*, a monkey of Paraguay, makes six distinct sounds when excited, which causes its comrades to emit similar sounds.<sup>8</sup> The island Caribs have two distinct vocabularies, one of which is used by men and by women when speaking to each other, and by men when repeating, in *oratio obliqua*, some saying of the women. Their councils of war are held in a secret jargon into which women are never initiated.<sup>4</sup> The men and women have separate languages, a custom which

is noted also amongst the Guycurus and other peoples of Brazil.<sup>5</sup> Amongst the Arawaks the difference between the languages of the sexes is not in regard to the use of words only, but also in regard to their inflection.<sup>6</sup> The two languages are sometimes differentiated by a constant change, e.g. where in the man's language two vowels come together the woman's lan-

<sup>1</sup> Lefevre, 42.

<sup>2</sup> Mauthner, II, 468.

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<sup>3</sup> Darwin, *Descent of Man* > 53.

\* JAI, XXIV, 234.

& Martius, *Ethnog. Bras.* \*

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid* ^ 704.